

for Jumu‘ah should bathe.” [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Delivering the Sermon while Standing

‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar ؓ narrates that the Prophet ﷺ delivered the sermon while standing then sat (after the first sermon), then he would stand as you do at present.” [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Sitting Between the Two Sermons

‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar ؓ narrates that the Prophet ﷺ delivered two sermons (on Friday) and he would sit in between the two. [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Listening Attentively to the Sermon

Abū Hurairah ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, “If you (even) ask your companion to be quiet on Jumu‘ah while the Imām is delivering the sermon you have in fact talked irrelevance [i.e., engaged in idle talk].” [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Sitting Posture

Mu‘adh bin Anas ؓ narrated, “While the Imām is delivering the sermon on Jumu‘ah, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ prohibited to sit in a posture where the legs are propped up and drawn towards the stomach and are embraced with the arms.” [Abū Dawūd]

Arriving When the Sermon has Started

Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh ؓ narrated that a person entered the mosque while the Prophet ﷺ was delivering the sermon on a Jumu‘ah. The Prophet ﷺ said to him, “Have you prayed?” The man replied in the negative. The Prophet ﷺ said, “Get up and pray two Rak‘at.” [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Rak‘at after Jumu‘ah Prayer

‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar ؓ narrates that the Prophet ﷺ offered two Rak‘at before *Zuḥr* and two after it, two Rak‘at after *Maghrib* in his house, two Rak‘at after *Tsha’* and he read nothing after Jumu‘ah prayer until he returned home and offered two Rak‘at. [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Abū Hurairah ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said,

“When you have performed the Jumu‘ah prayer then offer four Rak‘at” [Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim]

So it is a *Masnūn* act to perform both two or four Rak‘at of prayer after the Jumu‘ah prayer at home, however, they can also be offered in the mosque.

Warning for not Offering Jumu‘ah Prayer

Ibn ‘Umar ؓ and Abū Hurairah ؓ heard Allah’s Messenger ﷺ say on the planks of his pulpit, “People must cease to neglect the Jumu‘ah prayer or Allah will seal their hearts and then they will be among the negligent.”

[Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim]

Ibn Masūd ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said to the people who stayed away from the Jumu‘ah prayer, “I have thought about commanding a man to lead the people in prayer, then burning the houses of men who stayed away from the Jumu‘ah prayer.” [Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim]

Worship in the Night of Jumu‘ah

Jābir ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, “Do not exclusively choose the night of Jumu‘ah [night between Thursday and Friday] as a special night for performing the night prayers. Also, do not exclusively choose Friday as a day of fasting unless it occurs on a day that you regularly fast.” [Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim]

Fasting on Friday

Jābir ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, “Do not fast on Friday unless you fast on it together with the day before or the day after it.”

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Friday - A Fine Combination

Friday is a day of worship for the Muslims, but they have also been allowed to fulfill their worldly tasks in times other than that of the prayer.

Allah ﷻ says,

فَإِذَا قُضِيَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَانْتَشِرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ

وَابْتَغُوا مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا

لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ.

“And when the prayer has been concluded, disperse within the land and seek from the bounty of Allah, and remember Allah often that you may succeed.” [Al-Jumu‘ah: 10]

Henceforth, the Muslims have been told to pray for the goodness of this world alongside the hereafter.

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ

حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ.

“Our Lord, give us in this world [that which is] good and in the Hereafter [that which is] good and protect us from the punishment of the Fire.” [Al-Baqarah: 201]



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by
Dr. Farhat Hashmi



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Friday

A Blessed Day



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Friday, A Blessed Day

Jumu‘ah (Friday) is the day of collective worship and celebration. A narration of ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Abbās ؓ and Abū Mas‘ūd ؓ shows that the command regarding the obligation of praying the Jumu‘ah prayer was revealed in Makkah just before migration. However, this command could not be implemented because it was not possible for the Muslims to perform prayer in congregation in Makkah. Nonetheless, the Prophet ﷺ dispatched an order to the people of Madīnah to perform the Jumu‘ah prayer while he was still in Makkah. So Muṣ‘ab bin ‘Umair ؓ, along with twelve men, established the first Jumu‘ah prayer in Madīnah. The Prophet ﷺ himself offered the first Jumu‘ah prayer in the village of Banū Sa‘līm bin ‘Awf with a hundred men during his migration journey from Makkah to Madīnah.

Abū Hurairah ؓ narrated that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “The best day on which the sun has risen is Jumu‘ah; on it Adam ؑ was created, on it he was brought into Paradise, on it he was expelled from it, and the Day of Resurrection will also take place on this day.” [Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim]

Masnūn Acts of Jumu‘ah

Ghisl (Bath), Siwāk (Tooth Stick) and Perfume

Abū Sa‘īd al-Khudrī ؓ narrated that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “The taking of a bath on Friday is compulsory for every male (Muslim) who has attained the age of puberty.” [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Abū Sa‘īd al-Khudrī ؓ narrated, “I testify that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “The taking of a bath

on Jumu‘ah is compulsory for every male Muslim who has attained the age of puberty and (also) the cleaning of his teeth with *Siwāk*, and the using of perfume if it is available.” [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Salīmān al-Fārsī ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever takes a bath on Jumu‘ah, purifies himself as much as he can, then uses his (hair) oil or perfumes himself with the scent of his house, then proceeds (for the Jumu‘ah prayer) and does not separate two persons sitting together (in the mosque), then prays as much as (Allāh ﷻ has) written for him and then remains silent while the Imām is delivering the sermon, his sins in between the present and the last Friday would be forgiven.” [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Sending Abundant Blessings upon the Prophet ﷺ

Aws ibn Aws ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, “Among the most excellent of your days is Jumu‘ah; on it Adam ؑ was created, on it he died, on it the last trumpet will be blown, and on it the shout will be made, so invoke more blessings on me that day, for your blessings will be submitted to me.” [Abū Dāwūd]

Reciting Sūrah Al-Kahf

Abū Sa‘īd al-Khudrī ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever recites *Surah Al-Kahf* on Jumu‘ah, light shall shine forth for him from one Jumu‘ah to the next.” [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Targhib]

Making Supplications

Abū Hurairah ؓ narrated that when the Prophet ﷺ mentioned Jumu‘ah, he said, “In it there is a particular time. If a Muslim happens to be praying and invoking Allāh ﷻ for something good during that time, Allāh ﷻ will surely fulfill his request.” The Prophet ﷺ indicated the shortness of that time with his hand.

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

According to a Ḥadīth reported in *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, it is between the time when the Imām sits down and the end of the prayer. While according to a report in *Sunan al-Tirmidhī*, it is from the afternoon prayer till sunset.

The Jumu‘ah Prayer

The Jumu‘ah Prayer is Obligatory

It is necessary for Muslim men to offer the Jumu‘ah prayer in the mosque in congregation.

Allāh ﷻ says,

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا نُودِيَ لِلصَّلَاةِ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ فَاسْعَوْا إِلَىٰ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَذَرُوا الْبَيْعَ ذَلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ

“O you who have believed, when [the Ādhān] is called for the prayer on the day of Jumu‘ah [Friday], then proceed to the remembrance of Allāh and leave trade. That is better for you, if you only knew.” [Al-Jumu‘ah: 9]

Tāriq bin Shahāb ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, “Jumu‘ah prayer in congregation is a necessary duty for every Muslim, except four persons: a slave, a woman, a boy, and a sick person.” [Abū Dāwūd]

Virtues of Praying Jumu‘ah Prayer

Abū Hurairah ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, “He who took a bath and then came for Jumu‘ah prayer and then prayed what was fixed for him, then kept silent till the Imām finished the sermon, and then prayed along with him, his sins between that time and the next Friday would be forgiven, and even of three days more.”

[Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim]

Time of Jumu‘ah Prayer

The time of Jumu‘ah prayer is the same time

as that of Zuhr prayer. Anas bin Mālīk ؓ narrates that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ offered the Jumu‘ah prayers when the sun declined (at noon. [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Coming on Time for Jumu‘ah Prayer

Abū Hurairah ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, “Any person who takes a bath on Friday like the bath of *Janabah* (sexual impurity) then goes for the prayer (in the first hour i.e. early), it is as if he had sacrificed a camel (in Allāh’s cause); and whoever goes in the second hour it is as if he had sacrificed a cow; and whoever goes in the third hour, then it is as if he had sacrificed a horned ram; and if one goes in the fourth hour, then it is as if he had sacrificed a hen; and whoever goes in the fifth hour then it is as if he had offered an egg. When the Imām comes out (i.e. starts delivering the sermon), the angels present themselves to listen to the sermon.” [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Place of Sitting

‘Abdullāh Ibn ‘Umar ؓ narrated that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ forbade anyone to make another (person) get up and then sit in his place. [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

‘Abdullāh bin Basr ؓ narrates that a man came crossing the people (over their shoulders) whereupon Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said (to him), “Sit down! Indeed, you have caused harm (to the people).” [Abū Dāwūd]

The Jumu‘ah prayer in comparison to the Zuhr prayer is brief (two rak‘at instead of four). The Jumu‘ah prayer is preceded by a sermon, which comprises of two parts.

The Jumu‘ah Sermon

Sermon on the Podium

‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar ؓ narrates that I heard that the Prophet ﷺ was delivering the sermon on the podium and he said, “One who comes